

SPECIAL REPORT

THE HOSTILE INTELLIGENCE ESTABLISHMENT IN ITALY(U)



HEADQUARTERS
AIR FORCE OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20314

JANUARY 1975

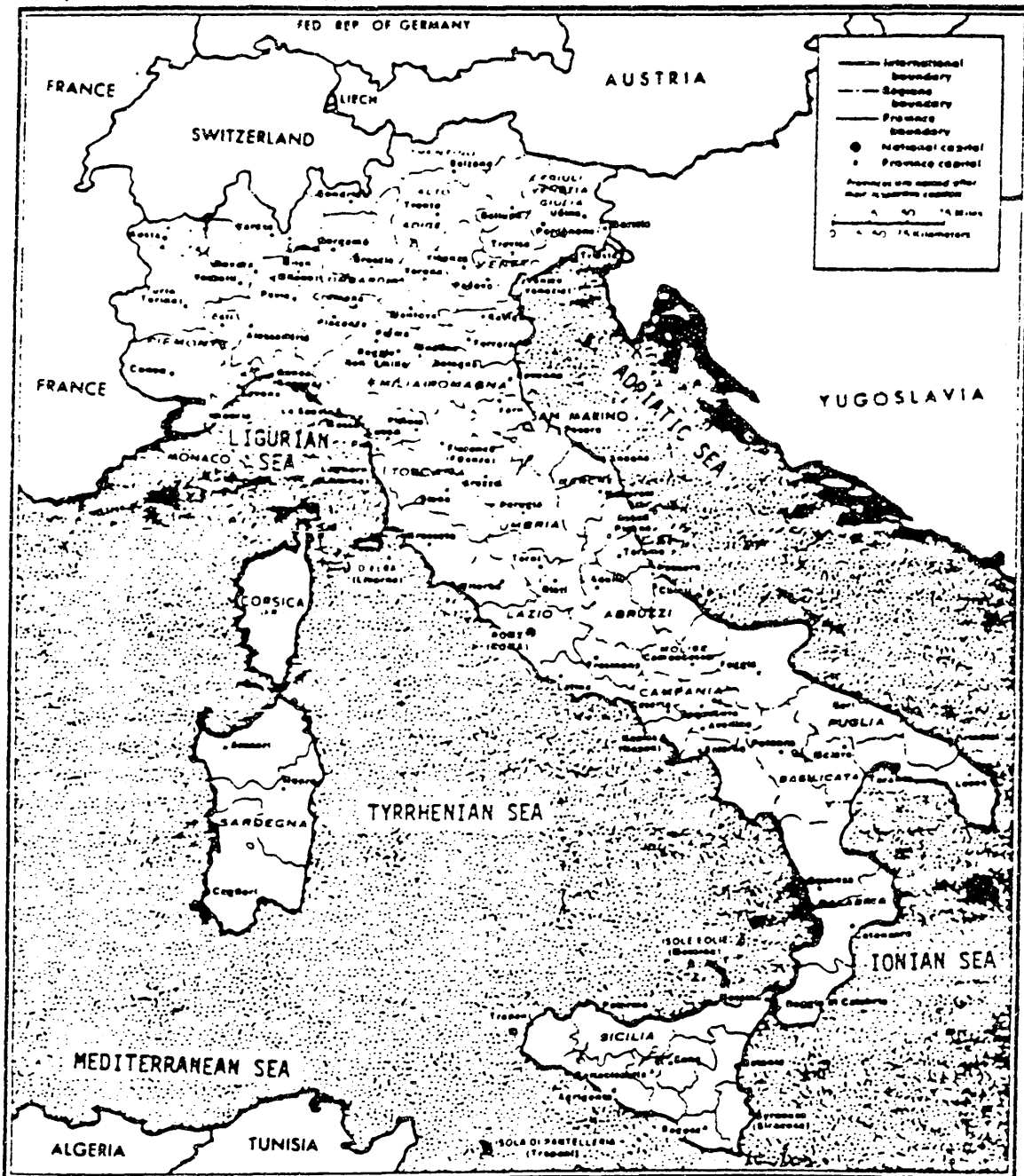
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Italy: Administrative Divisions



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INTRODUCTION

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(U) This study assesses the espionage and subversive threat posed by Soviet and other hostile intelligence services to the USAF and to U.S. security interests in Italy. The Soviet Union retains a substantial interest in the role of the U.S. Air Force and other NATO military forces in this strategic part of southern Europe on the Mediterranean and is aware of the interlocking nature of U.S. defense commitments. Recent international developments with respect to the Middle East and new importance placed on this area's oil resources give added significance to clandestine activity of the Soviet Intelligence Services (SIS) in Italy.

The Setting (U)

(U) Italy, composed of a long peninsular mainland, two major islands, and numerous minor ones, almost bisects the Mediterranean Sea. Its position on the main routes between Europe, Africa and the Near East has given it political, economic and strategic importance. With an area of 116,303 square miles, it is the third largest country in Western Europe. The nation has a population of 55,007,000, larger than that of any of the countries with which it shares a common boundary. It is mostly rugged and mountainous. The climate is generally mild.

Governmental Processes (U)

(U) Of the four major powers of Western Europe, Italy perhaps has had the briefest experience with unified, representative, democratic government. The present system of the government of Italy was established in 1946-1947 by an elected Constituent Assembly, composed principally of elder statesmen and elements of the anti-Fascist resistance forces. Two decades of free, democratic government have not yet enabled parliamentary institutions to put down deep roots in the Republic. The capacity to govern and to effect reform continues to be conditioned by the fragility of its democratic traditions.

(U) The current round of inflation, unemployment and strikes has so crippled the country that the center-left coalition of Christian Democrats and Socialists, headed by former Premier Mariano Rumor, fell apart in October 1974 over what measures should be taken to deal with the internal crisis. In fact, the domestic

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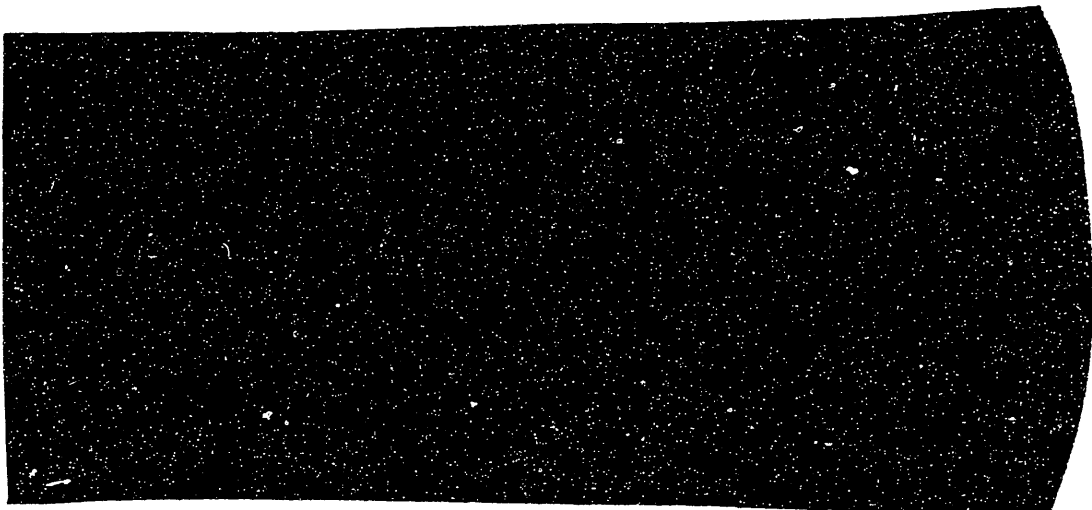
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situation has degenerated to such a degree that many moderate politicians fear Italy's economic woes cannot be solved without the help of the Italian Communist Party which won 27% of the vote in the last election.

The Italian Communist Party (U)

(U) The Italian Communist Party (PCI) is the largest, most dynamic, and most influential of the Communist parties in Western Europe. Led largely by intellectuals, it is well organized, strongly disciplined and skilled in reaching the Italian voter. The PCI is Italy's second largest political party taking a back-seat to the Christian Democratic Party which has been the dominant party in all governments since 1946. It must be noted that Italian Communists are not a small fringe minority, as may be the case in most Western democracies, but a highly visible force in contemporary Italian society. In fact, the PCI has evolved from a post-war, potentially dangerous, insurrectionary party to a professedly respectable opposition-type, moderate party.

(U) The party has been determined in its opposition to the U.S. and to Italy's NATO affiliation. Relations with Moscow are a constant consideration in the party's policy positions as well as in its top personnel choices. While one of the most independent of major Communist parties in the free world, it is nevertheless strongly influenced by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU).



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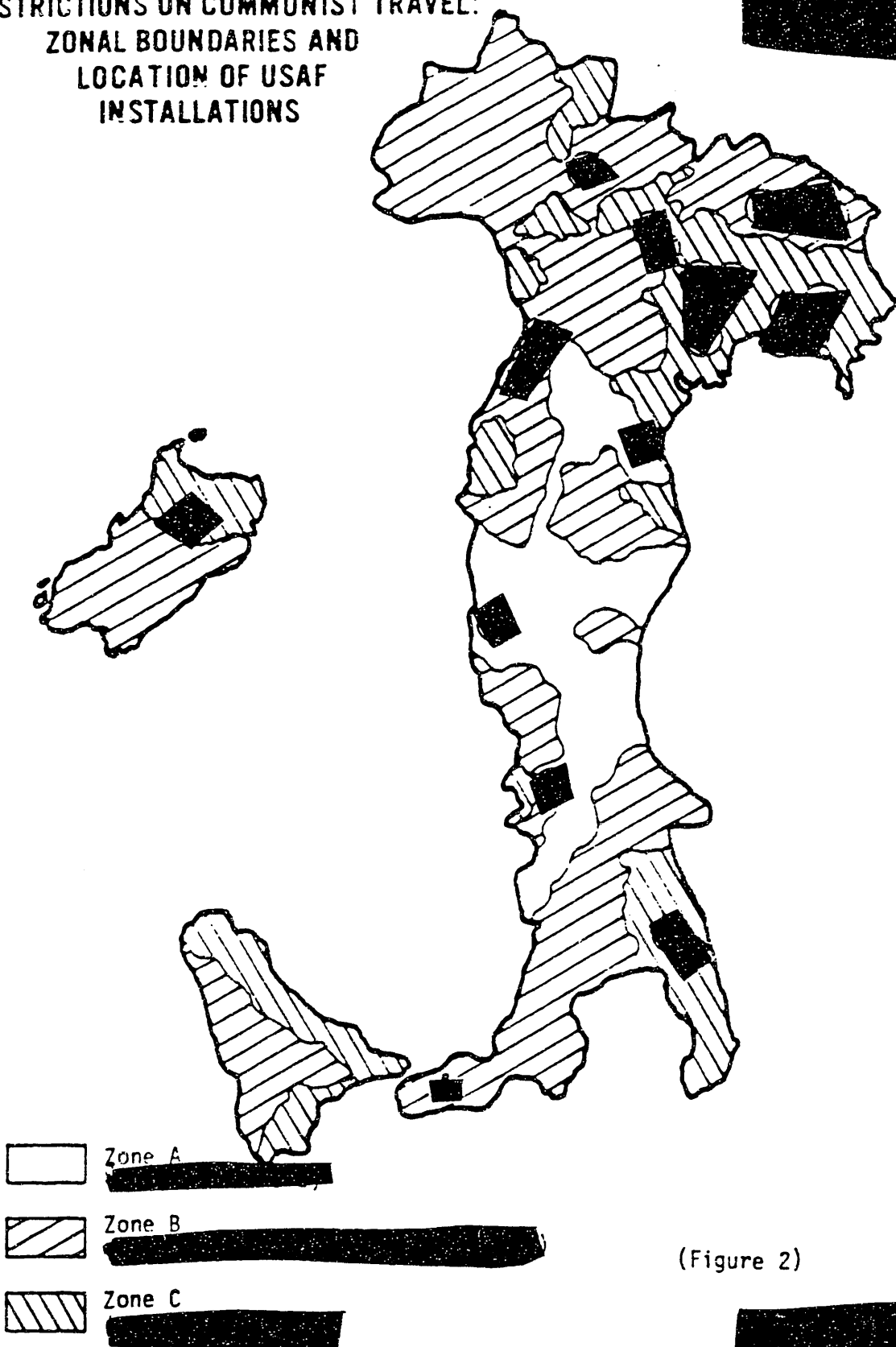
IDENTIFICATION OF USAF INSTALLATION LOCATIONS IN ITALY

1. OL A, 2187th Communications Squadron, Codogne, Italy
2. Aviano Air Base
3. OL B, 2187th Communications Squadron, Oderzo
4. OL F, 2187th Communications Squadron, Portogruaro
5. OL D, 2187th Communications Squadron, Ceggia
6. OL J, 2187th Communications Squadron, Mt. Venda
7. OL C, 2187th Communications Squadron, Conselve
8. Det 9, 1141st Special Activity Squadron, Vicenza
9. OL G, 2187th Communications Squadron, Longare
10. OL I, 2187th Communications Squadron, Mt. Calvarina
11. OL K, 2187th Communications Squadron, Mt. Corna
12. OL E, 2187th Communications Squadron, Ghedi
13. OL 4AA, USAF Postal and Courier Service, Milan
14. OL L, 2187th Communications Squadron, Mt. Paganella
15. OL N, 2187th Communications Squadron, Mt. Cima Gallina
16. OL H, 2187th Communications Squadron, Bressanone
17. 7401st Munitions Support Squadron, Rimini
18. OL M, 2187th Communications Squadron, Mt. Climone
19. 7235th Ammunition Supply Squadron/Det 2, 40th TAC Group, Camp Darby
20. U.S. Embassy, LL 512 USAF European Postal & Courier Service
OL R, 2187th Communications Squadron, Det 9, 1141st Special Activity Squadron, 7260th Support Squadron L.P.O.O., Rome
21. Det 28, 2187th Communications Squadron, Mt. Vergine
22. San Vito dei Normanni Air Station, Brindisi
23. Det 27, 2187th Communications Squadron, Martina-Franca
24. Det 26, 2187th Communications Squadron, Mt. Nardello (Reggio-Calabria)
25. Det 25, 2187th Communications Squadron, Mt. Limbara (Sardinia)

(Key to Map on Page 10)

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RESTRICTIONS ON COMMUNIST TRAVEL:
ZONAL BOUNDARIES AND
LOCATION OF USAF
INSTALLATIONS



(Figure 2)